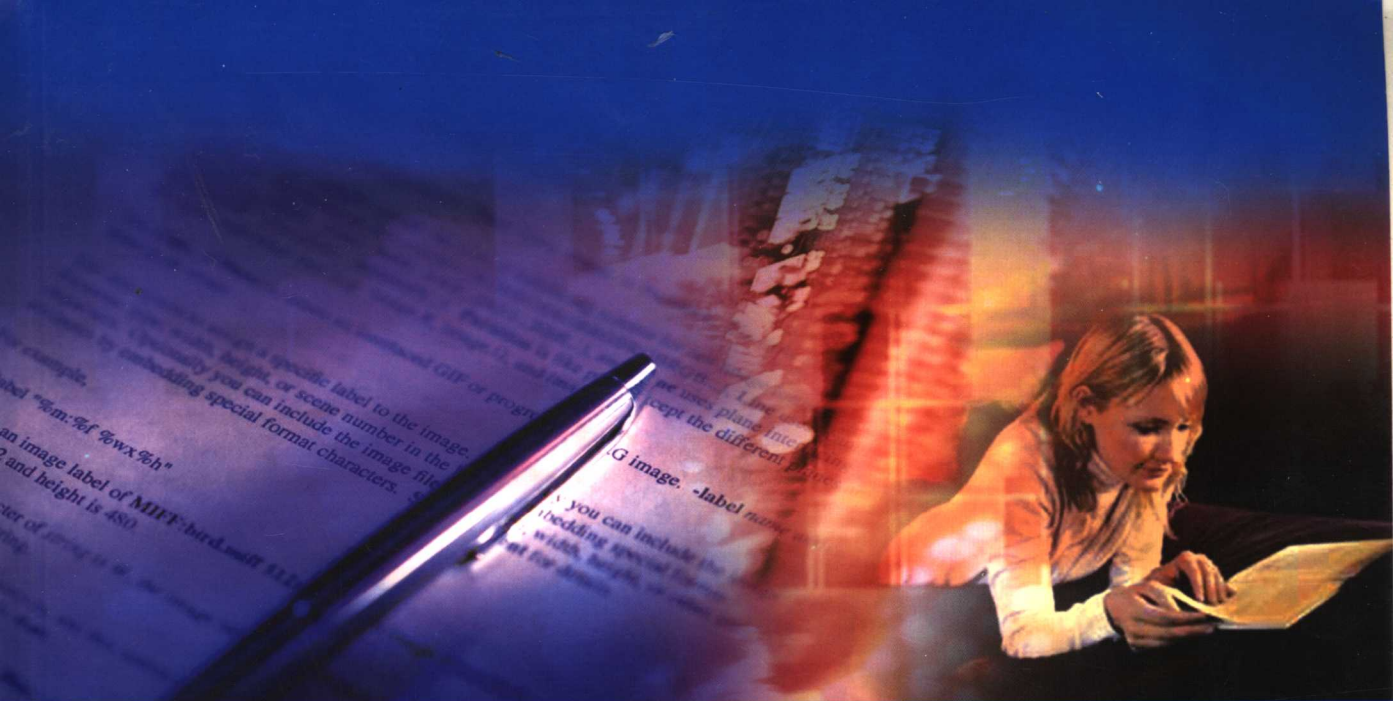




中考英语语法 练习与讲评

ZHONGKAO
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汪 筑 编

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前 言

面临中考的学生往往陷于题海,他们在复习迎考过程中既不得要领又浪费了大量的精力于超纲题中,知识要点没有掌握,能力也没有得到提高。为弥补这一不足,尽快使学生领会和掌握中考考纲的语法项目,我们专门编写了此书。

本书紧密结合中考考纲(上海市初级中学英语学科教学基本要求与训练)的语言知识部分要求进行选题,因此本书是解读考纲、掌握考纲的重要练习和参考资料。编者按词类、时态、语态、句子的种类精选练习题 1000,着重进行语法知识的梳理和讲评,也兼顾语言功能的表达和词汇短语的辨析及运用。每双页有 10 道精选题及有关重要总结记忆材料、学习方法、学习习惯、学习窍门等的小贴士。单页则是针对精选题的讲评、解析、延伸、题型变化、解题思路、方法和知识拓展,从而使学生不仅知其然,而且知其所以然,对同一知识点能从不同角度、不同题型、不同层面去理解掌握,达到灵活运用知识的能力。

编 者

2005 年 7 月

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名 词

专有名词和普通名词

- Every year many tourists come to _____. They'd like to go to _____ of historical interest.
A. shanghai, bund, the Huangpu river, Yu garden and some other place
B. Shanghai, bund, the Huangpu River, Yu Garden and some other places
C. shanghai, the bund, the Huangpu River, Yu garden and some other place
D. Shanghai, the Bund, the Huangpu River, Yu Garden and some other places
- I used to say to my _____, "Do take me to the Ocean Park this coming Sunday, _____."
A. uncle, uncle B. Uncle, Uncle C. uncle, Uncle D. Uncle, uncle
- A man's full name is Phillip Allan Beckman. You may call him _____.
A. Mr. Phillip B. Mr. Allan C. Mr. Phillip Allan D. Mr. Beckman
- When I got there, _____ were having supper.
A. Zhang B. the Zhangs C. the Zhang D. Zhangs
- As is known to all, _____ is famous for its _____.
A. China, china B. china, China C. China, China D. china, china
- I like to have _____, so my aunt raises(饲养) a lot of _____ on her farm.
A. chicken, chickens B. chicken, chicken
C. chickens, chickens D. chickens, chicken
- _____ great fun it is to travel around the world!
A. What B. What a C. What the D. How
- I have never seen such _____ with such _____.
A. a beautiful city, a clean water B. beautiful city, a clean water
C. a beautiful city, clean water D. beautiful city, clean water
- In the summer _____, my aunt often comes to see us and carries a large box in which there are _____ of _____.
A. months, kilos, potatoes and tomatoes B. monthes, kilos, potatos and tomatos
C. monthes, kiloes, potatoes and tomatos D. months, kiloes, potatos and tomatoes
- There are different English-Chinese _____ on the _____ of our school library.
A. dictionarys, shelves B. dictionaries, shelves
C. dictionaris, shelves D. dictionaryes, shelfz



名词分专有名词和普通名词;普通名词分可数名词和不可数名词;
可数名词要注意复数的构成方法。

1. D (分析)专有名词要大写,普通名词除句首外要小写。专有名词是人或事物的专有的名称,使用时要注意有无冠词。Shanghai, the Bund(外滩), the Huangpu River, Yu Garden 是专有名词;而 place 是普通名词,句中“一些别的名胜古迹”,应该用复数。(延伸)Alfred Nobel(人名), Asia(亚洲), February, Thursday, the Spring Festival, the United States of America, the Communist Party of China(中国共产党)都是专有名词。但要注意季节名称(spring, summer, autumn/fall, winter)不是专有名词。

2. C (分析)有些普通名词在用作称呼语时,相当于专有名词,要大写。句中 uncle 前有 my(物主代词)时是普通名词,而此处处在引号中的 Uncle 则是称呼语。

3. D (分析)Phillip Allan Beckman 是“全名”(full name), Beckman 是“姓”(last name 或 family name 或 surname),称呼语 Mr. 后面应跟“姓”;Phillip Allan 是“名”(given name, 其中 Phillip 在前面,可以叫 first name, Allan 叫 middle name, 不少人没有 middle name);注意中国人的姓名顺序和英美人士姓名顺序不同。(延伸)Mr. 后跟男子的姓;Miss 后跟未婚女子的姓;Mrs. 后跟已婚女子的姓(丈夫的姓);Ms. 后可以跟任何婚姻状况的女子的姓。正确:I am Mary. I am called Mary. My name is Mary. 错误:My name is called Mary.

4. B (分析)the 加上“姓”的复数形式,表示“某人的一家人”,注意题中的谓语动词是 were having, 表明主语应该是复数。A 项 Zhang 是单数,C 和 D 本身是错误形式。

5. A (分析)China(中国)是专有名词;china(瓷器)是普通名词;根据句意“众所周知,中国以瓷器而闻名。”应该选 A。(延伸)Marathon 是希腊的地名,是专有名词;marathon 是“马拉松长跑”,是普通名词,如:The marathon, a 26-mile running race, took place and now it takes place in many cities all over the world every year.

6. A (分析)chicken 指“鸡肉”时是不可数名词,指“小鸡”时是可数名词,根据句意,前面是 chicken,后面是 chickens, a lot of(许多),后面的可数名词要用复数。(延伸)作可数名词和不可数名词时意思不同的词还有 paper(纸), time(时间), glass(玻璃), iron(铁), wood(木头), fish(鱼肉), matter(物质)为不可数名词。paper(报纸;考卷;文件), time(次数), glass(玻璃杯), iron(熨斗), wood(树林), fish(鱼), matter(事情)为可数名词。

7. A (分析)fun 是不可数名词,What a 后面要跟可数名词的单数,What the 是错误形式,How 后面是形容词(或副词)+主语。

8. C (分析)such 后面要出现名词,city 是可数名词的单数,应该有 a, water 是不可数名词,前面不能有 a。

9. A (分析)可数名词由单数变为复数时有一定的规则:大多数是直接加-s, month 的复数是 months;以 o 结尾的名词有些是加-es, potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes。又如:mango—mangoes, hero—heroes, 有些是加-s, kilo—kilos。又如:photo—photos, radio—radios, zoo—zoos, piano—pianos。

10. B (分析)以 y 结尾的名词在变为复数时,有两种情况:y 前面是元音字母时,直接加-s,如:boy—boys, day—days;y 前面是辅音字母时,要把 y 改为 i 再加-es,如:dictionary—dictionaries, library—libraries。以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词在变为复数时也有两种情况:wife(妻子), life(生命), knife(小刀), wolf(狼), self(自身), shelf(架子), leaf(叶子), loaf(面包的“条”“只”), thief(小偷), half(半)的复数是去掉 f 改为 ves,如:shelf—shelves;其他的基本上是直接加 s,如:roof—roofs, chief—chiefs

可数名词

11. People walk with their _____. Do you go to school on _____?
A. foot, foot B. feet, feet C. foots, foots D. feet, foot
12. This _____ is tall for his age, so it is easy to recognize him when he is among the _____ of his age.
A. child, child B. child, childrens C. children, children D. child, children
13. Three _____ were caught stealing some _____ by two _____.
A. Germen, Walkmen, policemen B. German, Walkman, policeman
C. Germans, Walkmans, policemen D. Germans, Walkmans, policemen
14. The _____ we saw yesterday are from Australia.
A. dog B. horse C. sheep D. mouse
15. Two _____ is equal to about sixteen _____ and five _____.
A. dollar, yuan, jiao B. dollars, yuans, jiaos
C. dollar, yuans, jiaos D. dollars, yuan, jiao
16. Let's meet at the _____ gate at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. schools B. school C. school's D. schools'
17. When is our school _____ meeting going to take place?
A. sport B. sports C. sport's D. sports'
18. The new town will cover ten _____.
A. miles B. squares C. mile squares D. square miles
19. Tomorrow two _____ teachers and thirty _____ students will go to the neighbourhood to help the old women.
A. woman, girl B. women, girls C. women, girl D. woman, girls
20. My family _____ a big one, but all my family _____ football.
A. is, likes B. is, like C. are, like D. are, likes



可数名词复数形式的规则变化:

- A. coin—coins, toy—toys, month—months(一般直接加-s)
- B. class—classes, box—boxes, brush—brushes(以-s, -ss, -x, -ch, -tch, -sh 结尾,加-es)
- C. potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes, mango—mangoes 芒果, hero—heroes 英雄
(大多数直接加-s: photo—photos, radio—radios, kilo—kilos, zoo—zoos, piano—pianos 而少数词两种方法都可以: zero—zeros/zeroses)
- D. city—cities, battery—batteries(但注意元音字母 + y: day—days, boy—boys)
- E. shelf—shelves, knife—knives(但: roof—roofs 屋顶, chief—chiefs 负责人, proof—proofs 证据, handkerchief—handkerchiefs/handkerchieves 手帕)

11. D (分析)foot 是单数,其复数是 feet,第一个空格要用复数形式。第二个空格构成固定短语 on foot“步行,走路”,要用不带冠词的单数形式。(延伸)有一些含有 oo 的单数形式名词在改为复数时,把 oo 改为 ee,如:goose—geese(鹅),tooth—teeth(牙齿);但不要认为都是这样,其实大多数含有 oo 的名词是规则名词,如:room—rooms, fool—fools, boot—boots。(延伸)在一些表示方式的 by 短语中,名词都是用不带冠词的单数名词:by bus, by train, by underground, by plane, by ship, by bike, by phone;但“步行,走路”是用 on foot。

12. D (分析)child 的复数形式是 children。第一个空格前的 this 说明要用单数 child; among the children of his age“在他同年龄的孩子中间”说明要用复数。

13. D (分析)German(德国人), Walkman(随身听), policeman(警察)都是以 man 结尾的可数名词单数形式,但复数形式不同:German—Germans, Walkman—Walkmans, policeman—policemen;从 Three, some, two 可知这里都应该用复数形式。(延伸)以 woman 和很多以 man 结尾的名词是不规则的名词,变为复数时要改为 men, women, 但 human—humans(人类), German—Germans, Walkman—Walkmans 是属于规则变化。

14. C (分析)dog—dogs, horse—horses 是规则名词, mouse—mice“老鼠”, sheep—sheep“羊”是不规则名词, sheep 的单复数形式是相同的。句中的谓语动词是 are,说明主语是复数(we saw 是定语从句,修饰空格词),选项中只有 sheep 可以作复数。(延伸)单复数相同的名词有 sheep, deer“鹿”, fish“鱼”(指一条一条的“鱼”)/Chinese(中国人), Japanese(日本人)/yuan(元), li(里), jin(斤)等由汉语拼音表示的货币及度量衡单位。

15. D (分析)dollar, cent, pound, kilogramme, kilometre 是规则的可数名词;yuan, jiao 由汉语拼音表示的中国的货币及度量衡单位名称是单复数相同的不规则可数名词。

16. B (分析)英语中表示无生命事物的名词不能用名词所有格的形式, school 就是这样的名词,要表示“学校的大门”,可以用 the gate of the school/the school gate。(延伸)用 of 短语来表示无生命事物的所属关系是英语中的通常用法。有时也可以用名词作定语,如:the school library(=the library of the school)

17. B (分析)sport(运动)是属于表示无生命事物的名词,不能用名词所有格的形式。这里“运动会”中“运动”与“会”之间不是所属关系,在表示“方面;用途”时,往往用名词作定语,一般都是用单数名词作定语,如:the basketball match, the film ticket, the dining-room, the dormitory building;但 sport 作定语时要用复数形式:the sports meeting(运动会), a pair of sports shoes(一双运动鞋)

18. D (分析)句意“占地 10 平方英里”, square mile 的复数应该体现在 mile。

19. C (分析)含有名词作定语的名词在变为复数时一般不影响作定语的名词,如上题的 a square mile, ten square miles; a sports meeting, two sports meetings; 但如用 man/woman 作定语表示性别时,要和所修饰的名词保持数的一致:a woman teacher, two women teachers; 注意用 boy/girl 作定语表示性别时,始终用单数形式。

20. B (分析)family 有两个不同的意思:“家庭”和“家里人”,作“家庭”解时,用作单数;作“家里人”解时,用作复数。此处 all my family 应理解为“我的家人”(都喜欢足球)。

21. I like eating _____, and in the river which is in front of our village there are many kinds of _____. I catch some _____ every day.
A. fish, fish, fish
B. fishes, fishes, fishes
C. fish, fishes, fish
D. fish, fish, fishes
22. _____ can be made into drinking _____ and different _____ for people to wear.
A. Glass, glass, glass
B. Glass, glasses, glasses
C. Glasses, glass, glass
D. Glasses, glasses, glasses
23. Jane studies hard, and she also enjoys helping her mother with the housework. Sometimes she washes the _____, and sometimes she cleans the room with a _____.
A. clothes, cloth
B. clothes, clothes
C. cloth, cloth
D. cloth, clothes
24. _____ came that my class teacher wanted to have _____ with me. I knew that was because I had not gone over the new _____.
A. Word, word, word
B. Word, a word, words
C. Words, words, words
D. Word, words, word
25. There are many _____ in the fridge.
A. food
B. fruit
C. eggs
D. bread
26. Mike was so hungry that he ate two _____.
A. pieces of bread
B. piece of bread
C. bread
D. loaves of bread
27. _____ that pair of new _____ Mary's?
A. Is, shoe
B. Are, shoe
C. Is, shoes
D. Are, shoes
28. I haven't learnt _____ English words, so it's not easy to express myself.
A. a lot of
B. lots of
C. many
D. much
29. _____ information can be stored in a computer.
A. A large number of
B. The large number of
C. A large amount of
D. The large amount of
30. Chinese has _____ largest _____ of speakers in the world.
A. the, number
B. the, amount
C. a, number
D. a, amount



A. man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen, businesswoman—businesswomen
(但: human—humans, German—Germans, Walkman—Walkmans)

B. foot—feet, tooth—teeth, goose—geese 鹅(但: fool—fools 蠢人, boot—boots 靴子)

C. 单复数相同: sheep, deer 鹿, Chinese 中国人, Japanese 日本人, yuan 元, jiao 角, li 里

D. 总是复数: trousers 裤子, jeans 牛仔裤, glasses 眼镜, compasses 圆规, shorts 短裤, people 人们

E. ox—oxen 牛, mouse—mice 老鼠

21. C (分析)按题意,第一个空格是指“鱼肉”,是不可数名词;第二个空格是指种类,其复数是 fishes;第三个空格是指一条一条的鱼,是单复数相同的可数名词。

22. B (分析)glass 作“玻璃”解是表示物质的不可数名词,作“玻璃杯”解是规则的可数名词,其复数是 glasses,前面可以直接加数词,two glasses“两只玻璃杯”;但 glasses 还可以解为“眼镜”,此时只有复数形式,没有单数形式,前面不可以直接加数词,要说成:a pair of glasses, two pairs of glasses。(延伸)英语中有一些名词作某种解释时没有单数形式,只有复数形式:people(人,人们,人民),我们不能说 one people,要说成 one person; clothes(衣服)可以说 these clothes,也可以用 many, some, a few, few, those, the, 但不能用 a/one/two。trousers(裤子), jeans(牛仔裤), shorts(短裤)表示数量时用 pair: a pair of trousers

23. A (分析)clothes(衣服)只有复数形式,没有单数形式;cloth 解释“布料”时是不可数名词,但当理解为作某种用途的布时是可数名词(桌布,台布,抹布),复数形式是 cloths(不同于 clothes),此处的第二个空格是指“抹布”。

24. B (分析)Word came that + 从句的结构中,word 用不带冠词的单数形式,表示“消息传来说……”;have a word with sb“和某人说话”,只能用 a word; word 解释为“词”时要根据具体情况用单数或复数形式,此处“没有复习生词”,应该是复数的含义。

25. C (分析)food, fruit, bread 都是不可数名词,egg 是可数名词。空格前有 many,后面只能跟可数名词的复数。(延伸)可数名词的数量表达:1)大多数可以用数词表示数量,如:two books 2)用 many(许多),a number of(一些),a few(一些),few(几乎没有)/以下也可用于不可数名词:a lot of, lots of, some, any, no, enough, plenty of 3)对 jeans, trousers, compasses 等可以用 a pair of, two pairs of 等表示数量。

26. D (分析)bread 是不可数名词,表示其数量时可以用量词 piece(片),loaf(只),pound(磅)等,如:two pieces of bread, two loaves of bread, two pounds of bread。句中 A 项 two pieces of bread 在语法上是正确的,但不符合整句的意思“这么饿以至吃了……”。(延伸)不可数名词表示数量的方法:1)用量词 piece,其意义要根据汉语习惯来解释,如:a piece of news(一条新闻), a piece of chalk(一支粉笔), two pieces of ice(两小块冰) 2)用容器或重量单位作量词,如:a bottle of milk(一瓶牛奶), a box of milk(一盒牛奶), a basin of water(一盆水), two jin of rice(两斤米) 3)用下列表示不确切数量的词语,a little(一些),little(几乎没有),much(许多),a great deal of(许多),an amount of(一些),a large amount of(许多)/(以下也可以用于可数名词)some(一些),any(一些)(用在否定句和疑问句中),no(没有),enough(足够),plenty of(大量)

27. C (分析)that pair of new shoes(那双新鞋子),shoes 应该用复数,此类短语作句中主语时,其中心词是 pair,而不是 shoes,本句中 pair 是单数,所以动词该用 is。

28. C (分析)注意 a lot of, lots of 只用在肯定句中,而本句是否定句,只能用 many。

29. C (分析)information 是不可数名词,只能在 C, D 项中考虑,a large amount of = much,而 the amount of... 表示“……的数量”,没有 the large amount of 这个短语。(延伸)an amount of = some, a large amount of = huge amounts of = much 后接不可数名词;a number of = some, a large number of = many 后接可数名词的复数;the number of... 后接可数名词的复数,表示“……的数量”。

30. A (分析)a large number of = many,其最高级形式是 the largest number of = the most。本句可以改写为:Chinese has the most speakers in the world.

名词所有格

31. Mr. Turner is an old friend of my _____.
A. father B. fathers C. father's D. fathers'
32. They are having a meeting in _____ reading-room.
A. the student's B. the students' C. student's D. students'
33. The Chinese government will pay more attention to _____ rights and interests in the near future.
A. farmer's B. farmers C. farmers' D. farmer
34. Boys and girls feel happy in _____.
A. the Childrens Palace B. the Children's Palace
C. the Childrens' Palace D. the Childrenes Palace
35. The doctors have saved many _____.
A. people life B. people lives C. people's lives D. peoples' life
36. We used to stay at _____ for the weekend.
A. the Browns' B. Browns C. Brown's D. the Brown
37. Do you have _____ on _____?
A. a map of the world, the wall of your classroom
B. a world map, your classroom wall
C. a map world, your classroom's wall
D. the world's map, the wall of your classroom
38. My school is not far from my home. It's only _____.
A. 20 minutes' walk B. 20 minute's walk C. 20-minutes walk D. 20-minute walk
39. My _____ daughter is both lovely and bright.
A. seven-year-old B. seven-year' old C. seven-years-old D. seven-years old
40. This is _____ room. They live in the same room. And these are _____ desks.
A. Mary's and Jane's, Mary's and Jane's B. Mary and Jane's, Mary and Jane's
C. Mary's and Jane's, Mary and Jane's D. Mary and Jane's, Mary's and Jane's



表示“人”的名词:

1. 动词 + er/or: teach—teacher/send—sender/write—writer/manage—manager/win—winner/swim—swimmer/invent—inventor/visit—visitor/ conduct—conductor/act—actor (男演员) actress(女演员)
2. 名词 + ist: science—scientist, piano—pianist, motorcycle—motorcyclist, tour—tourist
3. + man/woman: policeman, policewoman, postman, milkman, fisherman, fireman
4. 名词 + er: customer, villager, footballer, officer/message—messenger, passage—passenger

31. C (分析)“我父亲的一个朋友”要说成 a friend of my father's, father 要用名词所有格。英语中表示有生命的名词有名词所有格形式,以表示“的”的意思。此处 father's 是单数 father 的名词所有格,而 fathers' 是复数的所有格,“父亲们的”当然错了。

32. B (分析)“学生阅览室”就是“学生们的阅览室”应该用复数形式的名词所有格, D 项是用了复数形式的名词所有格 students', 但 reading-room 是可数名词单数,前面应该有冠词,所以 B 项 the students' 才是对的。(延伸)单数名词的所有格是在单数名词后面加上's,规则的复数名词所有格是先由单数变为复数,再加上',如:the student's(这个学生的), the students'(这些学生的)

33. C (分析)从句意“农民的权利和利益”,应该理解为复数的名词所有格。

34. B (分析)child 的复数形式是 children,属于不规则的变化,词尾没有 s 出现,因此其复数的名词所有格形式只能是 children's。

35. C (分析)people 本身是个不规则的复数名词,词尾没有 s,因此和 children 一样也是先加',再加 s:people's;此处 life 是生命的意思,属于可数名词,其复数形式是 lives。

36. C (分析)句意是“呆在 Brown 家里度周末”,表示 Brown 家,不必说 Brown's home,只要说成 Brown's 就可以了。(延伸)A. at Tom's(在 Tom 家),这种结构如果不是用姓,而是表示职业的名词,就表示 shop 或工作的场所:at the doctor's(在诊所),at the baker's(在面包房) B. 表示 Brown 一家人,要说 the Browns,就是用定冠词 the 加上姓再加 s,如:The Browns were watching TV when I went to visit them. 要表示“某某一家人的”,要用名词所有格,这里是复数的名词所有格,就说成 the Browns'。

37. A (分析)the world 和 your classroom 都表示非生命的名词,没有所有格形式,此时要表示“的”的概念,要用 of 结构。“一幅世界地图”只能说成 a map of the world;“你们教室的墙”只能说成 the walls of your classroom。

38. A (分析)名词所有格主要是用于表示有生命的名词,但表示“时间”“金钱”“国家”的名词也有名词所有格。此处 minute(分钟)有名词所有格的形式。“二十分钟的步行路程”,minute 要用复数形式 minutes,其所有格形式是 minutes',因此答案是 20 minutes' walk (twenty minutes' walk)。(延伸)tomorrow's meeting(明天的会议),today's homework(今天的回家作业);China's population(中国的人口),a pound's worth(一英镑的价值)(题型变化)twenty minutes' walk = a twenty-minute walk, twenty-minute 构成了一个复合的形容词,其中的名词要用单数形式,这个形容词用来修饰后面的一个名词,如:The teacher asked us to write a five-hundred-word composition.

39. A (分析)seven-year-old 和 twenty-minute 一样是个复合形容词,其中名词 year 和 minute 一样用单数形式,就是还多了一个形容词 old。(题型变化)My seven-year-old daughter is both lovely and bright. 显得很简洁,如果不用 seven-year-old,句子就比较烦琐:My daughter, who is seven years old, is both lovely and bright. (要用一个定语从句,其中 years 是复数形式)

40. D (分析)在名词所有格中要注意“共有”和“分别有”的两种不同概念。从 this, 单数形式 room 及“她们住在同一间房间”,可以知道这房间是 Mary 和 Jane 所共有的房间,只要用一个所有格形式,Mary and Jane's。从 these 和 desks,可以知道 Mary 和 Jane 各人有一张书桌,也就是说这里要用“分别有”的所有格形式,此时 Mary 和 Jane 都要用所有格形式,Mary's and Jane's。

名词的构成

41. _____ can make a lot of things. (work)
42. Thomas Edison was one of the greatest _____ in the world. (invent)
43. Some famous _____ are going to give lectures in our university in August. (science)
44. Rose works as a _____ in that restaurant. (waiter)
45. Rose comes from Australia. She is an _____. (Australia)
46. Mr. Wang is a good _____. (cook)
47. Patrick is going to be a (an) _____ when he grows up. (engine)
48. Computers are super _____. (calculate)
49. We must do what we can to stop the _____. (pollute)
50. With the _____ (develop) of our country, English is becoming more and more useful.



可数名词和不可数名词的数量表达:

- A. 只能用于可数名词前: a pair of jeans 一条牛仔裤, a group of people 一群人, a few relatives 一些亲戚, few relatives 几乎没有亲戚, a large number of passengers = many passengers 许多乘客, the number of students in our school 我们学校的学生数量, one of the top students 成绩最好学生中的一个, two yuan 两元钱, other subjects 别的学科
- B. 只能用于不可数名词前: two pieces of news 两条新闻, a bottle of water 一瓶水, a little food 一些食物, little food 几乎没有食物, huge amounts of information = much information 很多信息, the amount of information in this computer 这计算机里信息的数量, a great deal of money 许多钱
- C. 既可用于可数名词前也可用于不可数名词前: a lot of (lots of) reporters 许多记者 (= many reporters, 用在肯定句中), a lot of (lots of) news (= much news) 许多新闻; some computers 一些计算机, some work 一些工作; no book/no books 没有书, no water 没有水; any trees 一些树, any advice 一些忠告 (在否定句或疑问句中, 对应于 some); enough chairs 足够的椅子, enough time 足够的时间; plenty of rooms 大量的房间, plenty of homework 大量的回家作业 (用在肯定句中); the rest of his money 他剩余的钱, the rest of the answers 其他的答案

41. Workers (分析)空格词在主语位置,按句意是“工人”的意思,worker 是可数名词,前面没有冠词,应该用复数。(延伸)很多动词在词尾加上 er,构成名词表示“做这个动作的人”,+ er 时注意拼法的变化:work—worker, own—owner/write—writer, receive—receiver/win—winner, swim—swimmer

42. inventors (分析)one of 后面的核心词应该是可数名词的复数形式,the greatest 后面应该是名词,inventor 是“发明家”的意思。(延伸)有的动词后面是加上 or,构成名词,表示做这动作的人。常见的有:inventor, visitor, actor, translator(翻译者)。还有少量的的是 + ar 的: beg—beggar(乞丐)

43. scientists (分析)空格词是被表示数量的代词 some 和形容词 famous 所修饰的主语,动词是 are,所以应该是可数名词的复数,按句意是“科学家”。(延伸)有一些名词 + ist 构成表示“人”的名词: art—artist, tour—tourist, chemistry—chemist, piano—pianist

44. waitress (分析)冠词 a 后面应该是可数名词单数,Rose 是女性。参见 19 题讲解。

45. Australian (分析)an 后面应该用可数名词的单数,按句意是表示国籍的人。

46. cook (分析)a good 后面应该用可数名词单数,按句意是“厨师”。注意 cooker 是“烹调器具”的意思。

47. engineer (分析)an 后面是名词,句意是“做个工程师”(延伸)常用的以 -eer 结尾的名词还有 pioneer。

48. calculators (分析)空格词是 are 的表语,名词和形容词都可以作表语,super 是形容词,后面应该是名词,calculator 是可数名词,没有冠词,应该用复数。(延伸)有些由动词加上 -er/-or 所构成的名词可以表示“物”: washer(洗衣机), heater(加热器), calculator(计算器)

49. pollution (分析)the 后面是名词。(延伸)很多动词加上 tion 构成名词(原来有 t,就不重复加 t: pollute—pollution, invent—invention, invite—invitation, operate—operation, correct—correction, translate—translation)

50. development (分析)with 是介词,后面的核心词是名词;the 后面是名词;of 前面的核心词是名词。(延伸)有些动词是加上 ment 构成名词的: development, government, movement, agreement。